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considered merely forms of the other eight. A new species, *N. corallinarum*, is added, together with the New Zealand species, *N. harveyanum*, making the final list ten.

The genus has a world-wide distribution and includes many handsome species, with large, delicate, more or less veined membranes of various shades of red. The Californian species are not inferior to others in size and beauty, and the present paper gives a careful study of them, with ample description, full synonymy and references. The considerable variation occurring in some species is noted as accounting for the new species proposed by Agardh; unless one had a large series of forms of *N. ruprechtianum*, for instance, it would be perfectly natural to describe extreme forms as distinct species.

The plates illustrating this paper are by a photolithographic process, and, while showing fairly well the habit of the broader membraned species, are less satisfactory with the other species. Dependence in determining must be had on the text and the references to exsiccatae.

Alaskan Algæ.—This paper¹ gives quite an addition to our knowledge of the marine and fresh-water flora of our northwest coast, nearly half of the marine and more than half the fresh-water species being new to Alaska. The really northern flora of the west coast begins at Puget Sound, practically all the species from this point north being distinctively northern in character, though some of them extend south to central California. Of the red and brown algæ, 55 are circumpolar or found in the north Atlantic, 49 peculiar to the Pacific. In the table, p. 394, these 49 species are in a column headed "Peculiar to the Pacific Coast of North America." As this column includes such Asiatic species as *Cystophyllum lepidium* and *Odonthalia kamtschatica*, and such south Pacific species as *Macrocystis pyrifera*, the heading is very misleading. If it were intended to say that they were not found on any coast of North America except the Pacific, it would be true, but that is not the natural meaning of the words. Nine new species are described and figured by Mr. Saunders, *Streblonema pacificum*, *S. irregulare*, *S. minutissimum*, *Dermocarpa fucicola*, *Homwostroma lobatum*, *Myelophycus intestinalis*, *Coilodesme linearis*, *Mesogloia simplex*, and *Alaria fragilis*; also *Pleurophycus gardneri* Setchell and Saunders; a few less familiar forms already described are figured, a plate is given of a

¹ Saunders, De Alton. Papers from the Harriman Alaska Expedition. XXV. The Algæ. *Proc. Wash. Acad. Sci.*, vol. iii (Nov. 15, 1901), pp. 391-486, Pls. XLIII-LXII.

Liebmannia (?) but without specific name, and some 60 species of desmids are figured on Plates XLIII and XLIV.

Nereocystis priapus (Gmelin) Saunders takes the place of *N. Luetkeanus* Mert., universally accepted since its publication in 1829. While it is probable that Gmelin's plate of *Ulva priapus*, published in 1768, represents a fragment of a frond of this species, no one before Mr. Saunders has proposed the change, though Gmelin's name has often been mentioned as a possible synonym.

Some curious phrases occur: p. 426, *Alaria lanceolata* is said to be "easily recognized by the tufts of long cryptostomata"; p. 434, *Iridea membranacea* J. Ag., "To this species. Dr. Farlow has very questionably referred," etc. The context shows that "questionably" is used in the sense of "doubtfully," and the word is used in apparently the same sense (p. 440) in regard to *Gloiosiphonia californica*. On p. 438 there are notes on the "perithecia" of two species of *Odonthalia*. There is a curious tendency to give specific names the feminine ending in all genera whose names end in *a*. In the table, p. 394, this is consistently carried out, — *Streblonema pacifica*, *Homæostroma undulata*, etc. In the descriptive text, later, some are changed to neuter, others continue feminine. Possibly these are only instances of the misprints which abound in the names throughout the paper, due in part to scanty time allowed for correction of proof, and perhaps to volunteered corrections by some other than the author. See p. 414, *Cladophora arctica* for *C. arcta*.

The plates are clearly drawn and printed, the descriptions of new species are fairly complete, and, as a whole, the paper is a valuable addition to our knowledge of the plants of our northwestern possessions.

Agardh's Algæ.¹—In the notice of Part III of this work, in the *American Naturalist* for June, 1899, attention was called to the long time, the greater part of the nineteenth century, of Agardh's work in this field, and the hope was expressed that the paper under consideration might not be the last. One more part has been issued, but only half of the proof had been read by the author at the time of his death. In this part there is a rearrangement of the genus *Gracilaria*, notes on some other genera, and an article, "On the Principles of Classification to be adopted for the Floridææ." This he considered as of great importance, as a final statement of his

¹*Species, Genera et Ordines Algarum.* Auctore Jacobo Georgio Agardh. Vol. iii, pars iv (Lund, 1901), pp. 149.